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Applicant(s):	Joel E. Short et al.	
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Examiner:	Wang, Liang Che A.	
Title:	SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR DYNAMIC BANDWIDTH MANAGEMENT ON A PER SUBSCRIBER BASIS IN A COMMUNICATION NETWORK	

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SUPPLEMENTAL APPEAL BRIEF UNDER 37 CFR § 41.37

This Supplemental Appeal Brief is filed pursuant to the Notice of Appeal filed March 21, 2007, the Notice of Panel Decision mailed on May 30, 2007, and in response to the Notification of Non-Compliant Appeal Brief mailed on July 27, 2007.

1. ***Real Party in Interest.***

The real party in interest in this appeal is Nomadix, Inc., the assignee of the above-referenced patent application.

2. ***Related Appeals and Interferences.***

There are no related appeals and/or interferences involving this application or its subject matter.

3. ***Status of Claims.***

The present application currently includes Claims 1, 3, 6, 8-13 and 28-35, which all stand rejected.

4. ***Status of Amendments.***

There are no unentered amendments in this application.

5. ***Summary of Claimed Subject Matter.***

The claimed invention provides methods for dynamic control of data transfer by a subscriber during an on-going network session. As recited in independent claim 1, a method according to the claimed invention includes receiving a data packet at a gateway device (FIG. 4B operation 300 and page 17, lines 13-15). A subscriber associated with the data packet is identified at the gateway device (FIG. 4B operation 310, page 17, lines 15-17 and page 12, lines 7-9). A subscriber profile that includes subscriber-selected bandwidth is retrieved from memory (FIG. 4B operation 310, page 17, lines 15-18 and page 12, lines 9-12). A determination is made whether a transfer rate for data packet transmission should be adjusted based on the subscriber-selected bandwidth (FIG. 4B operation 320, page 17, lines 20-23 and page 12, lines 12-15). The transfer rate for data packet transmission is adjusted based on the outcome of the determination process (FIG. 4B operation 330, page 17, lines 23-24 and page 12, lines 16-22). The transfer rate for data packet transmission is adjustable by a subscriber at any time during the on-going network session based on adjustment of the subscriber-selected bandwidth during the on-going network session (page 14, lines 10-18). Additionally, retrieving from memory a subscriber profile that includes subscriber-selected bandwidth includes retrieving from memory a subscriber profile that includes a first subscriber-selected bandwidth for information being sent to a network and a second subscriber-selected bandwidth for information being retrieved from a network, the first and second subscriber-selected bandwidths being separate (page 10, lines 3-9).

Claim 8, which depends directly from independent claim 1, recites that determining if a transfer rate for data packet transmission should be adjusted based on the subscriber-selected bandwidth further comprises determining a delay period, if any, for transmitting the packet (FIG. 4B operation 330, page 17, lines 23-24 and page 12, lines 16-18) and that adjusting the transfer rate for data packet transmission based on the outcome of the determination process further

comprises queuing the data packet for the delay period before transmitting the packet (page 17, lines 26-30). Claim 10, which depends from claim 8, further recites that determining a delay period further comprises determining a delay period based upon a byte size and a time lapse of a most recently transmitted data packet that was associated with the subscriber (page 17, lines 19-20).

Independent claim 28 recites a method including receiving a data packet at a gateway device (FIG. 4B operation 300 and page 17, lines 13-15). A subscriber associated with the data packet is identified at the gateway device (FIG. 4B operation 310, page 17, lines 15-17 and page 12, lines 7-9). A subscriber profile that includes subscriber-selected bandwidth is retrieved from memory (FIG. 4B operation 310, page 17, lines 15-18 and page 12, lines 9-12). A determination is made whether a transfer rate for data packet transmission should be adjusted based on the subscriber-selected bandwidth (FIG. 4B operation 320, page 17, lines 20-23 and page 12, lines 12-15). A determination is also made whether a transfer rate for data packet transmission should be adjusted based on a priority of the data packet (page 17, lines 1-7). The transfer rate for data packet transmission is adjusted based on the outcome of the determination process (FIG. 4B operation 330, page 17, lines 23-24 and page 12, lines 16-22). The transfer rate for data packet transmission is adjustable by a subscriber at any time during the on-going network session based on adjustment of the subscriber-selected bandwidth during the on-going network session (page 14, lines 10-18).

Independent claim 33 recites a method including receiving a data packet at a gateway device (FIG. 4B operation 300 and page 17, lines 13-15). A subscriber associated with the data packet is identified at the gateway device (FIG. 4B operation 310, page 17, lines 15-17 and page 12, lines 7-9). A packet translation function is performed to enable the subscriber to access any network without re-configuration of a host device of the subscriber (page 9, lines 21-27). A subscriber profile that includes subscriber-selected bandwidth is retrieved from memory (FIG. 4B operation 310, page 17, lines 15-18 and page 12, lines 9-12). A determination is made whether a transfer rate for data packet transmission should be adjusted based on the subscriber-selected bandwidth (FIG. 4B operation 320, page 17, lines 20-23 and page 12, lines 12-15). The transfer rate for data packet transmission is adjusted based on the outcome of the determination process (FIG. 4B operation 330, page 17, lines 23-24 and page 12, lines 16-22).

The transfer rate for data packet transmission is adjustable by a subscriber at any time during the on-going network session based on adjustment of the subscriber-selected bandwidth during the on-going network session (page 14, lines 10-18).

6. ***Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal.***

Independent claims 28 and 33 currently stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Ayres (U.S. Patent No. 6,738,371) in view of Sherman (U.S. Patent No. 5,978,387). Independent claim 1 and dependent claim 35 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Ayres in view of Sherman and further in view of Jones et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,307,836, hereinafter "Jones"). Claim 3 currently stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Ayres in view of Sherman and Jones and further in view of Gulliford et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,618,355, hereinafter "Gulliford"). Claim 6 currently stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Ayres in view of Sherman and Jones and further in view of Salkewicz (U.S. Patent No. 6,609,153). Claims 8-11, 13, 29-32 and 34 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Ayres as modified by Sherman and/or Jones in view of Fowler (U.S. Patent No. 5,793,978). Claim 12 currently stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Ayres in view of Sherman and Fowler and further in view of Barton (U.S. Patent No. 6,310,886).

Claims 2, 4, 5, 7 and 14-27 were previously canceled. Accordingly, Appellants hereby appeal the rejections of claims 1, 3, 6, 8-13 and 28-35.

7. ***Argument.***

The claimed invention, as recited by independent claims 1, 28 and 33, provides methods for dynamic control of data transfer by a subscriber during an on-going network session that each recite features that are neither taught nor suggested in any of the cited references, either alone or in combination.

A. Brief Summary of Argument

As a brief summary, Appellants respectfully submit that the cited references do not teach or suggest the claims of the present application. In this regard, in particular, the cited references,

either alone or in combination, fail to teach or suggest at least retrieving from memory a subscriber profile that includes a first subscriber-selected bandwidth for information being sent to a network and separately retrieving a second subscriber-selected bandwidth for information being retrieved from a network, the first and second subscriber-selected bandwidths being separate as recited by independent claim 1, determining if the transfer rate for data packet transmission should be adjusted **based on a priority of the data packet** as recited by independent claim 28, and performing a packet translation function to enable the subscriber to access any network without re-configuration of a host device of the subscriber as recited by independent claim 33. Additionally, at least some of the dependent claims include further patentable features.

B. Independent claim 1 is patentable over Ayres, Sherman and Jones

Independent claim 1, which stands rejected over the combination of Ayres, Sherman and Jones, recites, *inter alia*, retrieving from memory a subscriber profile that includes a first subscriber-selected bandwidth for information being sent to a network and separately retrieving a second subscriber-selected bandwidth for information being retrieved from a network, the first and second subscriber-selected bandwidths being separate. In other words, separate bandwidths are selectable for information sent to the network and received from the network. For example, a subscriber may select the bandwidth to be 100 kilobytes per second (kbps) for information received from the network and the bandwidth may be 50 kbps for information sent to the network.

Sherman is directed to the dynamic provisioning of digital data services. The Office Action admits, and Appellants agree, that Sherman fails to teach or suggest retrieving from memory a subscriber profile that includes a first subscriber-selected bandwidth for information being sent to a network and a second subscriber-selected bandwidth for information being retrieved from a network, the first and second subscriber-selected bandwidths being separate as claimed in independent claim 1.

Ayres is directed to a router (20) including a flow manager (54) which is configured to dynamically adjust a rate of data packet flow during a network session. The Office Action admits, and Appellants agree, that Ayres fails to teach or suggest retrieving from memory a

subscriber profile that includes a first subscriber-selected bandwidth for information being sent to a network and a second subscriber-selected bandwidth for information being retrieved from a network, the first and second subscriber-selected bandwidths being separate as claimed in independent claim 1. To cure the admitted deficiencies of Ayres and Sherman, the Office Action cites the combination of Jones and Ayres as disclosing the above recited feature. In this regard, the Response to Arguments section of the Office Action alleges first that "Ayres teaches a subscriber profile with subscriber selected bandwidth" and second that "Jones suggests there are two subscriber-selected bandwidths, and the two subscriber-selected bandwidth being separate (Col 4 lines 46-53)." However, Appellants respectfully submit that the second statement above is incorrect. The cited passage of Jones (col. 4, lines 46-53) lacks any disclosure at all regarding two subscriber-selected bandwidths. Instead, the cited passage merely describes that users select via a subscriber interface device, a variable number of upstream and downstream bearer channels from the network. There is no mention of the bandwidths of these channels, much less that the bandwidths of these channels may be separate and subscriber-selected.

Notably, the Office Action also states that "Jones teaches a subscriber service profile, which includes list of what services can be granted, and the desired upstream and downstream bandwidth selected by the subscriber (Col 9 lines 47-56, Col 4 lines 46-53)." Appellants respectfully submit that the above quoted statement is a mischaracterization of the teachings of Jones and that, contrary to the assertion of the Office Action, Jones fails to teach or suggest the above recited feature of independent claim 1.

Jones is directed to providing high speed access to multiple services. Appellants respectfully note that the cited passages of Jones refer separately to a user selection of the number of upstream and downstream data channels (col. 4, lines 46-53), as described above, and the provision of transport bandwidth to the user in accordance with the subscriber's profile (col. 9, lines 47-56). Nowhere in Jones is there provided any suggestion to combine these two separate concepts such that the subscriber profile would include separate upstream and downstream bandwidths as recited in independent claim 1. Furthermore, the combination of the two passages would result instead merely in a user selected number of channels in the upstream and downstream directions in which each of the channels has the same bandwidth identified in the subscriber's profile. There is no disclosure in Jones regarding separate bandwidths for the

upstream and downstream data channels. Moreover, the combination of the disclosure of Ayres does not cure this deficiency since, even if the Examiner's assertions are taken to be true, Ayres only discloses at best "a subscriber profile with subscriber selected bandwidth" and also fails to teach or suggest that separate subscriber-selected bandwidths may be retrieved for information sent to and retrieved from a network. Accordingly, individually or in combination, Ayres and Jones fail to teach or suggest retrieving from memory a subscriber profile that includes a first subscriber-selected bandwidth for information being sent to a network and a second subscriber-selected bandwidth for information being retrieved from a network, the first and second subscriber-selected bandwidths being separate as claimed in independent claim 1.

Since the cited references each fail to teach or suggest the recited feature of independent claim 1, any combination of the cited references likewise fails to teach or suggest the recited feature as claimed in independent claim 1. Thus, independent claim 1 is patentable over the cited references. Accordingly, Appellants respectfully request reversal of the rejections of independent claim 1.

C. Independent claim 28 is patentable over Ayres and Sherman

Independent claim 28 stands rejected over the combination of Ayres and Sherman. Independent claim 28 recites, *inter alia*, determining if the transfer rate for data packet transmission should be adjusted **based on a priority of the data packet**. In other words, a determination is made for each data packet as to whether the data packet transmission rate should be adjusted based on a priority of the data packet itself as described, for example, at page 15, line 30 to page 16, line 7 of the application as filed.

The Office Action cites Ayres as disclosing the above recited feature at col. 1, line 67 to col. 2, line 4. However, the cited passage of Ayres only refers to the fact that a customer account may be allocated a respective level of service priority. As such, a level of service priority according to Ayres is not related to a priority of the data packet, but is instead a fixed value for every packet received by the corresponding customer. Moreover, according to Ayres one would inspect the customer account to determine priority and not a data packet. In this regard, the final Office Action even admits that "Ayres teaches in Col 8 lines 33-37, that transmission rate would be adjusted based on the user profile" at page 2 of the final Office Action. Given this statement

alone, it is respectfully submitted that Ayres lacks any determination regarding transfer rate adjustment **based on a priority of the data packet**. However, the final Office Action further states at page 3 that "Col 1 line 67-Col 2 line 4 indicates each user profile (customer account) is associated with a respective level of service priority, so the subscriber with the higher service priority would have a priority on the data packets from his transmission." Appellants respectfully note, that even this statement fails to show how transfer rate adjustment is **based on a priority of the data packet** as provided in independent claim 28. To the contrary, the assertion above only further establishes that the level of service priority is indicated in the customer account and is not determined based on a priority of the data packet.

In essence, it appears that the Examiner argues that since each customer account indicates a priority level, each packet has a priority level associated with it, by virtue of the assignment of priority recorded in the customer account. In other words, each packet will be treated as a packet in accordance with the assigned service priority of the corresponding customer account. However, even if this assertion is correct, the packet's ultimate treatment with respect to a service priority recorded in the customer account does not mean the packet itself has a priority that can be used to determine transfer rate adjustments. The determination regarding transfer rate in Ayres cannot be made based on the packet, since the packet does not include priority information. Rather, the priority must be determined from the customer account as clearly stated in Ayres and admitted by the final Office Action.

Notably, Ayres also refers to priority and bandwidth as separate requirements (col. 2, lines 53-56) and further elaborates that the priority referred to relates to process/task prioritization (col. 2, lines 61-63). Thus, Ayres fails to teach or suggest any adjustment of a transfer rate based on priority as recited in independent claim 28. Rather, at best, Ayres relates to an adjustment of process or task ordering based on priority. Accordingly, there is no indication from the cited passage, or indeed any part of Ayres, to teach or suggest determining if the transfer rate for data packet transmission should be adjusted **based on a priority of the data packet** as recited in independent claim 28.

Sherman similarly fails to teach or suggest determining if the transfer rate for data packet transmission should be adjusted **based on a priority of the data packet** as recited in independent claim 28 and is not cited as such. Since the cited references each fail to teach or

suggest the recited feature of independent claim 28, any combination of the cited references likewise fails to teach or suggest the recited feature as claimed in independent claim 28. Thus, independent claim 28 is patentable over the cited references. Accordingly, for the reasons expressed above, Appellants respectfully submit that the rejection of independent claim 28 should be reversed.

D. Independent claim 33 is patentable over Ayres and Sherman

Independent claim 33 stands rejected over the combination of Ayres and Sherman. Independent claim 33 recites, *inter alia*, performing a packet translation function to enable the subscriber to access any network without re-configuration of a host device of the subscriber. As described, for example, at page 9, lines 18-23, the packet translation function properly formats incoming packets for the user/subscriber's host at the gateway device. Accordingly, in addition to conventional routing services, the gateway device according to the claimed invention further performs the packet translation function in order to properly format incoming packets for the host device.

The Office Action cites Ayres as disclosing such feature at col. 4, line 67 to col. 5, line 10. However, the cited passage of Ayres simply describes conventional packet routing. In this regard, Ayres describes the forwarding of packets based on routing information. There is no disclosure in the cited passage, or indeed in any part of Ayres regarding performing a packet translation function as described in the claimed invention. Furthermore, there is no disclosure in the cited passage to suggest that "data packet are transferred among Internet and users without the need of configuration of router" as alleged in the Office Action. Indeed, the cited passage and all of Ayres fails to provide any indication that users need not reconfigure the router, and in fact fails to even consider that packet translation may be required in certain instances to avoid such a reconfiguration of the router. Thus, Ayres fails to teach or suggest performing a packet translation function to enable the subscriber to access any network without re-configuration of a host device of the subscriber as recited in independent claim 33.

Sherman similarly fails to teach or suggest performing a packet translation function to enable the subscriber to access any network without re-configuration of a host device of the subscriber as recited in independent claim 33 and is not cited as such.

Since the cited references each fail to teach or suggest the recited feature of independent claim 33, any combination of the cited references likewise fails to teach or suggest the recited feature as claimed in independent claim 33. Thus, independent claim 33 is patentable over the cited references. Accordingly, Appellant respectfully submits that the rejection of independent claim 33 should be reversed.

E. Dependent claims 3, 6, 8-13, 29-32, 34 and 35 are patentable over the cited references

The additional secondary references, Gulliford, Salkewicz, Fowler and Barton also fail to teach or suggest the above recited features of independent claims 1, 28 and 33, respectively, and are not cited as such. Accordingly, the above recited features are neither taught nor suggested in any of the cited references.

Since the cited references each fail to teach or suggest the respective recited features of independent claims 1, 28 and 33, any combination of the cited references likewise fails to teach or suggest the respective recited features as claimed in independent claims 1, 28 and 33, respectively. Thus, independent claims 1, 28 and 33 are patentable over the cited references. Claims 3, 6, 8-13, 29-32, 34 and 35 depend either directly or indirectly from corresponding ones of independent claims 1, 28 and 33, and thus include all the recitations of their corresponding independent claims. Therefore, dependent claims 3, 6, 8-13, 29-32, 34 and 35 are patentable for at least those reasons given above for independent claims 1, 28 and 33.

Despite the fact that the dependent claims are patentable by virtue of their dependency from patentable independent claims, at least some of the dependent claims are patentable over the cited references for other reasons as well. For example, claim 10 recites that determining a delay period further comprises determining a delay period based upon a byte size and a time lapse of a most recently transmitted data packet that was associated with the subscriber. The final Office Action cites Fowler as disclosing such feature at col. 1, lines 53-56. However, the cited passage only refers to a maximum number of broadcast bytes to be sent in any one second period and fails to provide any mention of a time lapse of a most recently transmitted data packet that was associated with the subscriber as recited in claim 10. Additionally, none of the other cited references teach or suggest the underlined feature above and are not cited as such. Since

the cited references each fail to teach or suggest the respective recited feature of claim 10, any combination of the cited references likewise fails to teach or suggest the recited feature as claimed in claim 10. Thus, claim 10 is patentable over the cited references for additional reasons beyond the dependency of claim 10 from a patentable independent claim.

Accordingly, for all the reasons stated above, Appellants respectfully submit that the rejections of claims 1, 3, 6, 8-13, 29-32, 34 and 35 should be reversed.

8. ***Claims Appendix.***

The claims currently on appeal are as follows:

1. (Previously Presented) A method for dynamic control of data transfer by a subscriber during an on-going network session, comprising:

receiving a data packet at a gateway device;

identifying, at the gateway device, a subscriber associated with the data packet;

retrieving from memory a subscriber profile that includes subscriber-selected bandwidth;

determining if a transfer rate for data packet transmission should be adjusted based on the subscriber-selected bandwidth; and

adjusting the transfer rate for data packet transmission based on the outcome of the determination process,

wherein the transfer rate for data packet transmission is adjustable by a subscriber at any time during the on-going network session based on adjustment of the subscriber-selected bandwidth during the on-going network session, and

wherein retrieving from memory a subscriber profile that includes subscriber-selected bandwidth further comprises retrieving from memory a subscriber profile that includes a first subscriber-selected bandwidth for information being sent to a network and a second subscriber-selected bandwidth for information being retrieved from a network, the first and second subscriber-selected bandwidths being separate.

2. (Canceled)

3. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 1, wherein the step of identifying, at the gateway device, a subscriber associated with the data packet further comprises identifying, at the gateway device, a subscriber associated with the data packet by the media access control (MAC) address within the data packet.

4. (Canceled)

5. (Canceled)

6. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 1, wherein the step of retrieving from memory a subscriber profile that includes subscriber-selected bandwidth further comprises retrieving from an Authentication, Authorization and Accounting (AAA) subscriber management interface a subscriber profile that includes subscriber-selected bandwidth.

7. (Canceled)

8. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 1, wherein the step of determining if a transfer rate for data packet transmission should be adjusted based on the subscriber-selected bandwidth further comprises the step of determining a delay period, if any, for transmitting the packet and wherein the step of adjusting the transfer rate for data packet transmission based on the outcome of the determination process further comprises the step of queuing the data packet for the delay period before transmitting the packet.

9. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 8, wherein the step of determining a delay period further comprises determining a delay period based upon a byte size of the data packet.

10. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 8, wherein the step of determining a delay period further comprises determining a delay period based upon a byte size and a time lapse of a most recently transmitted data packet that was associated with the subscriber.

11. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 8, wherein the step of queuing the data packet for the delay period before transmitting the packet further comprises queuing the data packet for a maximum delay period of 2 seconds.

12. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 8, wherein the step of queuing the data packet for the delay period before transmitting the packet further comprises queuing the data packet using a ring buffer.

13. (Original) The method of Claim 8, wherein the subscriber network session is a wireless network session.

14-27. (Canceled)

28. (Previously Presented) A method for dynamic control of data transfer by a subscriber during an on-going network session, comprising:

receiving a data packet at a gateway device;

identifying, at the gateway device, a subscriber associated with the data packet;

retrieving from memory a subscriber profile that includes subscriber-selected bandwidth;

determining if a transfer rate for data packet transmission should be adjusted based on the subscriber-selected bandwidth;

determining if the transfer rate for data packet transmission should be adjusted based on a priority of the data packet; and

adjusting the transfer rate for data packet transmission based on the outcome of the determination process,

wherein the transfer rate for data packet transmission is adjustable by a subscriber at any time during the on-going network session based on adjustment of the subscriber-selected bandwidth during the on-going network session.

29. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 28, wherein determining if a transfer rate for data packet transmission should be adjusted based on the subscriber-selected bandwidth and the priority of the data packet further comprises determining a delay period for transmitting the data packet and wherein adjusting the transfer rate for data packet transmission based on the outcome of the determination process further comprises queuing the data packet for the delay period before transmitting the packet.

30. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 29, the priority of the data packet is based on a content of the information in the data packet.

31. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 29, the priority of the data packet is based on a subscriber selected class of service.

32. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 29, the priority of the data packet is based on a subscriber selected reservation of a bandwidth block.

33. (Previously Presented) A method for dynamic control of data transfer by a subscriber during an on-going network session, comprising:

receiving a data packet at a gateway device;

identifying, at the gateway device, a subscriber associated with the data packet;

performing a packet translation function to enable the subscriber to access any network without re-configuration of a host device of the subscriber;

retrieving from memory a subscriber profile that includes subscriber-selected bandwidth;

determining if a transfer rate for data packet transmission should be adjusted based on the subscriber-selected bandwidth; and

adjusting the transfer rate for data packet transmission based on the outcome of the determination process,

wherein the transfer rate for data packet transmission is adjustable by a subscriber at any time during the on-going network session based on adjustment of the subscriber-selected bandwidth during the on-going network session.

34. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 33, wherein determining if a transfer rate for data packet transmission should be adjusted based on the subscriber-selected bandwidth and the priority of the data packet further comprises determining a delay period for transmitting the data packet and wherein adjusting the transfer rate for data packet transmission based on the outcome of the determination process further comprises queuing the data packet for the delay period before transmitting the packet.

35. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 33, wherein retrieving from memory a subscriber profile that includes subscriber-selected bandwidth further comprises retrieving from memory a subscriber profile that includes a first subscriber-selected bandwidth for information being sent to a network and a second subscriber-selected bandwidth for information being retrieved from a network.

9. ***Evidence Appendix.***

None.

10. ***Related Proceedings Appendix.***

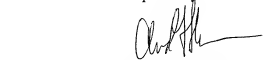
None.

CONCLUSION

For at least the foregoing reasons, Appellants respectfully requests that the rejections be reversed.

It is not believed that extensions of time or fees for net addition of claims are required, beyond those that may otherwise be provided for in documents accompanying this paper. However, in the event that additional extensions of time are necessary to allow consideration of this paper, such extensions are hereby petitioned under 37 CFR § 1.136(a), and any fee required therefore (including fees for net addition of claims) is hereby authorized to be charged to Deposit Account No. 16-0605.

Respectfully submitted,



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